

Annual Report
ON THE HEALTH
OF THE
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
NEWPORT, I. of W.,
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

BY
MILBOURNE L. B. COOMBS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.Edin.,
Medical Officer of Health,
AND
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Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.

Isle of Wight :

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT
OF NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT,
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*To the Urban Sanitary Authority, The Town Council of the
Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.*

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I present my second Annual Report on the Health of the Borough, for the year 1898.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.—The estimated population at the end of 1897 was 10,854. The increase of births over deaths numbers 160, thus bringing the population up to a total of 11,014.

I gather from the rate collector's books that there are at the present time 2556 occupied houses and 40 unoccupied, making a total of 2596 houses in the borough. During the last two or three years a large number of new buildings, principally of the small villa and cottage type, have been erected, 25 during the past year; and it is satisfactory to note that these are nearly all inhabited as fast as they are completed, thus showing that the Borough is growing in size, and also that a better class of dwelling is being provided for the inhabitants, as your Building Committee very wisely insist on the sanitary regulations of all new buildings being strictly adhered to.

It is to this gradual increase of these new dwellings, with their improved sanitary arrangements and airy surroundings superseding the old and crowded structures, that we may hopefully look forward to the Borough enjoying an even more healthy and prosperous record than in the past.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered for the year was 142 males and 145 females; total 287. This gives a birth-rate of 26·05 per 1000, and is a slight decrease on the previous

year. For comparison I append a table showing the births for the past five years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893	142	149	291
1894	125	150	275
1895	152	125	277
1896	161	168	329
1897	171	127	298

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 138, giving a mortality rate of 12·52 per 1000 of estimated population.

This is a low death-rate as compared with previous years. For comparison I append a table showing the numbers for the five previous years.

1893	...	...	131
1894	...	...	172
1895	...	...	163
1896	...	...	185
1897	...	...	149

The 138 deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	31, or 2·81 per 1000
„ over 1 year and under 5 years			6, „ 0·54 „
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „			5, „ 0·45 „
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „			7, „ 0·63 „
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „			43, „ 3·90 „
„ 65 years and upwards...			46, „ 4·17 „

Forty-six persons or 4·17 per 1000 of estimated population, or exactly one-third of the total deaths for the year, were 65 and upwards ; of these—

12	died between 65 and 70 years of age
19	„ 70 „ 80 „
15	„ 80 „ 90 „

Of the 31 deaths under 1 year 13 were under 1 month.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.—The total number of deaths from this cause was 5. Of these 3 were due to scarlet fever, 1 to typhoid, and 1 to diphtheria, giving a mortality of 0·45, assuming the population at 11,014. For comparison I append an analysis of the deaths from preventable and other diseases for the past 3 years and the months in which they occurred.

1896.

1897.

1898.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Other causes.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Other causes.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Other causes.	Total.	
Jan.						14	14						17	17	2						13	15
Feb.						8	8						18	18	1		1				13	15
March		1	1			18	20						14	14							12	12
April						16	16						12	12							16	16
May						13	13						15	15							10	10
June		1				9	10	2		1			5	8							8	8
July						10	10			1			11	12							13	13
August						11	11						9	9		1					13	14
Sept.						12	12						15	15							7	7
Oct.						19	19						8	8							15	15
Nov.						23	23						8	8							5	5
Dec.						29	29						13	13							8	8
Total		2	1			182	185		2	2			145	149	3	1	1				133	138

As will be seen by the foregoing table of the total number of deaths from all causes, viz., 138, 3 occurred from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, and 1 from typhoid fever. The remaining 133 are accounted for as follows: 2 diarrhœa, 8 cancer, 14 phthisis, 23 bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 20 heart disease, 2 injuries, 64 other causes.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—Under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1889, the undermentioned diseases have been notified during the year: Scarlet fever 35, diphtheria 10, typhoid fever 2, continued fever 5, erysipelas 3. For comparison I append a table of all notified cases for the last four years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Scarlet fever ...	7	6	44	35
Diphtheria ...	19	8	27	10
Typhoid ...	48	15	11	2
Continued fever ...	10	3	0	5
Erysipelas ...	7	4	4	3
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0
Membranous croup	0	0	0	0
Typhus ...	0	0	0	0
Puerperal ...	0	0	0	0

The following are the particulars connected with these cases :—

In comparison with last year there is a marked decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever.

With the exception of three cases, all those attacked were children, the majority of whom were under 15 years of age. The disease in most of the cases was of a very mild type.

My remarks in my report of last year still apply as to the difficulty experienced in effectually dealing with this disease. It being of such an infectious character, the only method of checking its spread is by prompt isolation of the patient, and to do this in the cottage homes is next to an impossibility.

Of the three fatal cases, one, D., aged 39 years, F., married, had nursed six children of her family with scarlet fever and had a miscarriage whilst ill with this fever, which proved fatal.

DIPHTHERIA.—Ten cases of this disease were notified, only one of which proved fatal, and occurred in a lad of feeble health who had recovered from the diphtheria but succumbed to diphtheretic paralysis. Of the remaining nine cases all of them were of very slight character and call for no comment.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Only two cases were notified, one of which proved fatal, and both were imported.

The number of typhoid and continued fever that were notified this year added together are less than those notified as typhoid fever last year.

It is very satisfactory to note the almost entire disappearance of this disease from the Borough.

ERYSIPELAS.—Only three cases were notified, and none call for special remarks.

INFLUENZA.—This disease has been conspicuous by its absence, only a very few cases having come to my knowledge, and none of those were of a severe type.

MEASLES.—The Borough has been almost entirely free from this complaint during the year.

There has not been a single case notified of the other infectious diseases known as small-pox, membranous croup, typhus fever, puerperal fever, and relapsing fever.

DIARRHŒA.—There was one death from this cause, but otherwise there was a remarkable absence of this disease throughout the year.

CANCER.—There were eight deaths this year against 11 last year and 22 the year before. 5·7 per cent. as against 7·3 per cent. of the deaths were from cancer. The mean percentage of cancer to all the deaths in England and Wales is 2·7, as given by the Registrar-General.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—There were two deaths under this heading, one accidentally drowned and the other accidentally scalded. Inquests were held in each case.

In all the cases of infectious disease that have been notified the houses in which the cases occurred have been thoroughly examined by the Sanitary Inspector, and any sanitary defects found to exist were remedied as quickly as possible. Disinfectants were supplied free to the occupants if required.

The sewers also have been flushed with disinfectants when I considered it necessary.

Although a large number of sanitary defects have been remedied during the past year, doubtless there still remain many dwellings which are in an unsatisfactory condition sanitarily, which is only to be expected in an old town, and these as they come under our notice are being rectified.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—During the past year only one certificate has been granted. These certificates are never granted on houses until the drainage and sanitary appliances have been brought up to a standard satisfactory to myself and the Sanitary Inspector.

VISITS AND INSPECTION OF PREMISES.—During the year a large number of visits have been made by me to houses in which cases of infectious diseases have been notified, and also where the Sanitary Inspector has required my advice as to overcrowding and unhealthy surroundings, &c., and where necessary I have requested the Sanitary Inspector to take the required action to have the nuisance abated.

BAKE-HOUSES.—I have periodically inspected these, and the proprietors and occupiers have complied with the regulations. Where sanitary defects were found to exist they were at once dealt with. One new bake-house has been opened and two closed during the year.

There are 29 bake-houses in the Borough, 27 being at present in use. There are no underground bake-houses.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—These are 22 in number and they have been under the constant supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who has a difficulty in getting them kept in a satisfactory condition. As I mentioned in my report of last year, the condition of these places varies at different times, and this depends very much on the care of the various slaughtermen employed, some taking a pride in keeping everything clean, while others appear to delight in filthy surroundings.

In my report last year I advised the Council to take steps for the provision of a public abattoir, and my opinion as to the wisdom of such a step on sanitary grounds is unchanged.

There is a growing feeling in the town that the time has come when you should consider the advisability of removing the market from its present position to some more convenient spot, where the herding of a number of cattle, with its attendant nuisances and offensive smells, might be carried on with greater convenience to buyers, sellers, and the public generally than in the centre of the town; and I venture to suggest that when this matter comes before you it would be well for you to take into consideration as part of the scheme the provision of a well-constructed abattoir, which I believe would cover its own expense and return a profit.

THE KEEPING OF PIGS.—In again commenting on this vexed question I cannot but refer you to the remarks contained

in the reports made by my predecessor, the late Medical Officer of Health, also by the Sanitary Inspector and my own report of last year, and will there leave the subject with the hope that the year 1899 will see the passing of a bye-law for the regulation of the keeping of pigs.

BYE-LAWS.—The new bye-laws recommended by you to the Local Government Board for adoption seem to be still matter for the dim future. I expressed a hope in my last report that they would shortly be in the hands of your officers, but that hope has not as yet been realised. I can only again point out to you the necessity for having these bye-laws in operation in order that your officers may have the powers to deal with nuisances promptly and effectually.

PUBLIC SEWERS.—Under this heading there is very little to report on. Very few new sewers have been laid, although there are a number of old sewers in the town which are far from satisfactory and I trust will not escape your attention. They are the remnants of the old system of sewers, and from the action of time and other causes have quite served their turn and should be replaced by others of modern construction. I have observed that several additional man-holes and chambers for the purposes of flushing have been provided. This is no doubt wise expenditure, as it is on a careful and judicious as well as a methodical system of flushing our sewers, and especially the branch or tributary ones, that we should depend as a means of checking the accumulation of sewer gas, and thus prevent our sewer ventilators from being made the medium of a serious nuisance. I may here state that there have been no complaints made during the year in respect of these ventilators. Many of the street catch-pits have during the year been replaced by others of a more modern type and are working very satisfactorily. This work might be profitably continued.

WATER-SUPPLY.—The close of the present year will ever be remembered as marking the successful completion of the works in connection with a new water-supply, which were commenced about the middle of 1896 and opened on the 21st of December, 1898.

I had the honour of being present, in my official capacity as medical officer of health, and taking part in the public ceremony of turning off the old and turning on the new supply to the town. I then had and still have the pleasure of congratulating you on carrying out the first duty of every public authority to its district, that is by giving it a pure and ample supply of water.

Ample it undoubtedly is, as I am informed the quantity far exceeds the Engineer's expectations, the yield at the present time being three times as much as the town requires, and thus enables you to give that great desideratum—a constant instead of an intermittent supply.

Pure it is proved to be as shown by the analysis, both chemical and bacterioscopic, recently made by Sir E. Frankland, which proves the water to be in every way quite equal, if not superior, to the old.

A copy of the analysis I append.

(Copy.)

Water Analysis Laboratory,
The Yews, Reigate,
12th December, 1898.

The Mayor and Corporation of Newport, I.W.

Gentlemen,

NEWPORT WATER.

In accordance with your instructions I sent down my chief assistant to collect samples of water from your new well on the 4th of November last and again on the 6th inst.

The samples collected on the 4th of November were submitted to complete chemical analysis, and those taken on the same date from the adits at the bottom of the well were bacterioscopically examined; but as no satisfactory sample for bacterioscopic examination could then be taken from the delivery main in Carisbrooke, my assistant paid a second visit on the 6th inst.

I enclose the result of analysis, and have now to report as follows :—

(Copy).

Results of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

Number of Sample.	Description.	Total solid matters.	Organic Carbon.	Ammonia.	Organic Nitrogen.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total Combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Hardness.			Remarks.
									Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
	Newport, I.W., B 98. West Adit New Well, 4th Nov. ...	26.80	.029	0	.007	.356	.363	3.0	15.7	2.3	18.0	very slightly, turbid
	Delivery from 12" Main at Carisbrooke Works	27.40	.027	0	.007	.324	.331	3.0	16.0	2.2	18.2	very slightly, turbid

E. FRANKLAND,

The Yews,

Reigate, Surrey.

The samples for chemical analysis collected on the 4th of November were taken in the new well itself and from the 12in. main at the Carisbrooke works. These samples proved to be practically indetical in chemical composition and possessed an extremely high degree of organic purity. They were of most excellent chemical quality for dietetic and all domestic purposes.

The samples for bacterioscopic examination collected on the 4th of November were taken from the west, east, and north adits in the new well. On cultivation upon gelatin-peptone plates, these samples yielded the following numbers of colonies of microbes per cubic centimetre :—

West adit	...	...	30 per c.c.
East adit	...	...	32 „
North adit	...	...	72 „

These results are very satisfactory when it is considered that the samples could not be collected at the bottom of the well under circumstances precluding the possibility of microbial contamination by the operator.

During the interval between November 4th and December 6th the well had been entirely sealed up and rendered inaccessible, whilst about 800,000 gallons of water per day had been running to waste.

The sample on December 6th was taken from the main delivering water from the new well at the Carisbrooke works, in the presence of Mr. Walden, sanitary inspector, Dr. Coombs, medical officer of health, and Mr. Rich, chairman of the Waterworks Committee. After four days' incubation this sample produced 104 colonies of microbes per cubic centimetre. Although this number is slightly above the accepted standard (100 per c.c.), I consider it quite satisfactory, because the water had to travel through a long length of main from the well to the point where the sample was taken. I anticipate that this number will decrease in time nearly down to 0 ; but even at the present time Newport may be congratulated on having a supply of most excellent water of extremely high organic purity.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very truly,

E. FRANKLAND.

REMARKS.—In conclusion, I think the health of the borough for the past year is a cause for congratulation. The births have been above the average of the past five years, the death-rate the lowest since 1893, and the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases is a large decrease on last year's total.

With the sewage outfall works in good working order, a pure and ample supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the dwelling-houses having constant attention, distinct progress has to be recorded, and I trust that, through the operation of these measures, coupled with the assiduous attention bestowed by you upon all sanitary matters, the 19th century now nearing its close may have for Newport a healthy and prosperous termination.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MILBOURNE L. B. COOMBS,

Medical Officer of Health Newport Urban District.

February 10th, 1899.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR OF THE BOROUGH OF
NEWPORT, I.W.,
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*To the Mayor and Town Council, the Urban Sanitary Authority
of the Borough of Newport, I.W.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your approval my Fourth Annual Report of the works executed under your Authority during the year ended December 31st, 1898.

MILK SHOPS AND DAIRIES.

During the year two dairies have been registered and two dairymen and one purveyor of milk have relinquished the business, making a total of 17 dairymen and 4 purveyors registered in the Borough.

The premises have had frequent inspection and the proprietors have carried out the bye-laws. The dairies, as a rule, I find to be kept very clean, and the milk supplied appears to be of good quality.

Respecting the cow sheds, I can only repeat what I have stated in former Reports, that they are not all satisfactory. In some cases their construction is so rough that it is impossible to limewash and cleanse them thoroughly. Two cow sheds have been reconstructed during the year and I trust that by degrees the old structures will be replaced by new.

It is satisfactory to note that the proprietors are always willing, as far as they possibly can, to carry out any suggestions I make to improve the existing condition of things.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 22 registered slaughter-houses in the Borough. Eight are used for the slaughter of beasts, 10 for slaughtering

of swine, whilst the remaining 4 are not at present used as slaughter-houses.

During the year 6 licenses have been renewed for one year and one new license granted for the same period. This makes an increase of 1 on the total number of licenses previously granted, but there is a decrease of 2 in the number actually in use as slaughter-houses at the present time.

I make frequent inspection of these premises, and am able to report that I have had no cause to report any proprietor for non-compliance with the bye-laws. During the year three premises have been overhauled, the floors have been made good, the walls cemented to prevent absorption of blood, &c., and the drainage attended to, and there is without doubt a decided improvement in the structural condition of many of the slaughter-houses.

Scarrotts Lane, where 12 of these slaughter-houses are situated, is a source of constant trouble to keep clean, but the Council, I understand, have the matter in hand, and will, I trust, put it into such a condition as will allow of its being thoroughly flushed down and disinfected.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the public schools has had my attention, and the drainage of one has been thoroughly remodelled and re-laid. To the best of my knowledge they are all now in a satisfactory sanitary condition; but, as I stated in a former Report, the continuance of such a condition depends to a very great extent on the care and attention given to them by those responsible for their management. The private schools have not been lost sight of; but they are not large, and when inspecting them I have found that the proprietors carefully look after the sanitary arrangements.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Report of the Medical Officer of Health will, I think, leave me but little to say on this subject. The greatly diminished total of notified cases on that of last year is very satisfactory. In all cases I have made an examination of the sanitary condition and the surroundings of the premises where the illness has occurred and where necessary had the defects remedied.

I have disinfected 40 rooms with sulphur dioxide and in other cases provided the occupants with the necessary materials for fumigating the sick-rooms themselves under my supervision. In no case has it been found necessary to destroy

bedding or furniture. In all cases disinfectants are freely supplied when applied for.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This has been a troublesome business throughout the year and a matter to which I have had to devote a considerable portion of my time—in fact scarcely a day passes without some complaint being received. This is due partly to the neglect on the part of the contractor's men in not keeping to their advertised time and also to a frequent change of carters, and in many cases to carelessness of householders themselves, in either forgetting the regular days for street clearing or else putting out their receptacles with ashes, &c., after the cart has passed through the street.

From the reports of Health Officers in various parts of the country, the question of the collection and disposal of house refuse seems to be a very difficult one to deal with, and the question of contracting *versus* non-contracting has been pretty fully thrashed out, with varying results. From a financial point of view I think the contracting system has the advantage; but from the sanitary side of the question, which I presume should be the weightier of the two, the almost unanimous opinion is in favour of the old adage, "If you want a thing done well do it yourself."

In the course of about three months the present contractor's term will expire, when no doubt the matter will be brought more fully before you; but the experience of the past three years has fully convinced me that the work will never be carried out satisfactorily until you take the matter into your own hands, although probably at a greater outlay than at present; but doubtless a matter of such great sanitary importance will receive due consideration when it comes before you.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In only two instances have legal proceedings been taken, one for non-payment of an apportionment of the cost incurred in making good a defective drain and the other for exposing unsound fruit for sale. In the former the defendant was ordered to pay the amount claimed and the costs of the Court, and the latter cautioned and the case dismissed.

HOUSE DRAINS AND SEWERS.

The detailed list of works at the end of this Report shows that many of the old and defective drains have been removed and replaced by others of improved material and construction.

This is in my opinion one of the most important works with which I am called upon to deal, and although it takes up a large portion of my time I trust you will consider the time well spent, because it is hopeless to anticipate a good health record while leaky and defective drains, which are such a fruitful source of disease, are allowed to remain around and underneath many of our dwelling-houses.

The sewers and street catchpits have not been forgotten, but circumstances in connection with our new water-supply works and the exceptionally dry summer prevented such a constant and methodical flushing as your officers would otherwise have provided; but it is satisfactory to note that in face of such adverse circumstances, not a single complaint was received by either the Medical Officer of Health or myself of any offence arising from either man-holes or sewer ventilators.

These remarks apply principally to the old system of sewers, the new sewers being regularly flushed by the automatic tanks attached to them, which, fortunately, we were enabled to keep well supplied with water during the whole year.

It is satisfactory to know that our new and ample supply of water will provide us with any quantity that we may require for sanitary and other purposes in the future.

MARKET CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING.

The system of thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the Market, and drains and catchpits connected with it, as soon as convenient after business is over has been continued during the year with satisfactory results, although the gathering together of a large number of cattle, especially in the hot weather, in the centre of the town, must of necessity cause more or less a nuisance.

In conclusion I trust that you will consider it a matter for satisfaction that I am able to report at the close of the year's work that out of the many reports and notices for the abatement of nuisances that I have been called upon to serve and which in many cases has entailed a rather heavy outlay on the owners of property, there remained on the 31st December only six notices uncomplied with.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The following works have been carried out under my notice or advice as inspector of water taps and fittings.

Notice to stop waste of water ...	...	...	77
Overflow pipes made to discharge in the open air	...	...	18
Syphon flushing cisterns fixed ...	...	...	41

Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	12
Galvanised storage tanks provided	...	...	...	4
Pumps removed	...	...	...	6
Town water laid on	...	...	...	14
New taps to replace old and worn-out ditto	...	...	...	23
Leaky taps repaired	...	...	...	68
Leaking water pipes repaired	...	...	...	27
Water laid on to w.c.'s	...	...	...	38
Water laid on to urinals	...	...	...	9
Cisterns cleaned out	...	...	...	7
Wells closed	...	...	...	3

DETAILED LIST OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORKS
CARRIED OUT.

Houses and premises inspected	...	...	...	296
Preliminary notices served to abate nuisances	...	...	...	94
Statutory ditto	..	..	..	12
Reports and letters written <i>re</i> unsanitary premises	...	...	...	147
Complaints received and defects remedied	...	...	...	214
Complaints received <i>re</i> ashes and house refuse	...	...	...	104
Drains tested with the smoke test	...	...	...	62
Notices not complied with on December 31st	...	...	...	6
Old drains condemned	...	...	...	37
New drains laid	...	...	...	66
Drains cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	106
Leaky drains made sound	...	...	...	28
Drains disconnected from the sewer by ventilating syphons	...	...	...	37
Premises completely re-drained	...	...	...	27
Cesspools condemned and filled up	...	...	...	12
New connections of drains with sewer	...	...	...	25
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	49
Drains taken from underneath houses and laid outside...	...	...	...	7
Brick drains replaced by pipe ditto	...	...	...	11
Unglazed tile drains replaced by pipe drains	...	...	...	21
Undrained houses provided with drains	...	...	...	3
Drains ventilated by 4in. shafts	...	...	...	27
Stoneware gully traps fixed	...	...	...	127
Defective soil pipes and vent shafts made good	...	...	...	8
"Bell" and "D" traps removed	...	...	...	98
Stoneware sink troughs provided	...	...	...	7
Stables drained	...	...	...	11
Trapped pits provided for stables and yards	...	...	...	19
Objectionable syphons removed from drains	...	...	...	11
"Dean's" and other grease pits fixed	...	...	...	9
Yard floors made good	..	...	...	25
Waste pipes from sinks disconnected from drains	...	...	...	16

Gully traps removed from inside and fixed outside the house	...	...	...	...	7
"Mason's" pits replaced by gully traps	...	...	...	...	10
W.C.'s done away with	...	...	...	...	5
New W.C.'s built	...	...	...	...	12
"Container" W.C. apparatus condemned and removed	...	...	...	...	27
"Container" apparatus burnt out and replaced	...	...	...	...	2
India-rubber valve closet apparatus fixed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s removed from interior of house and built on outside wall	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s provided with a more effectual flush of water	...	...	...	...	12
Wash-down W.C.'s fixed	...	...	...	...	31
New "hopper" basins and traps provided	...	...	...	...	39
Slaughter-house walls lined with cement	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive W.C. basins cleansed	...	...	...	...	25
Defective syphon traps removed from drains	...	...	...	...	9
Soil pipes removed from inside and fixed outside of walls and ventilated	...	...	...	...	19
Offensive W.C.'s limewashed	...	...	...	...	9
W.C.'s ventilated	...	...	...	...	35
Urinals reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Lavatory waste pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	3
Bath waste pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	5
New baths fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over gully traps	...	...	...	...	48
Ventilating shafts carried higher to be a safe outlet for sewer air	...	...	...	...	11
Defective rain-water spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Domestic work-rooms inspected	...	...	...	...	5
Unwholesome premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	10
Work-rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops limewashed	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	3
Pigsties condemned and removed	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive piggeries cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	8
Pigsties provided with drains	...	...	...	...	7
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances arising from the improper keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	21
Receptacles provided for the accumulation of house refuse	...	...	...	...	23
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Privies condemned and vaults filled up	...	...	...	...	9
Pail closets replaced by water closets	...	...	...	...	1
Manure pits built for stable manure	...	...	...	...	11

Ash-pits condemned and removed	...	.	6
Nuisances abated arising from offensive trades	...		2
Ventilation provided to check dry rot in floors	...		6
Rooms cleansed and re-papered under the direction of Medical Officer of Health	...	...	11

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WALDEN,

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of
Water Taps and Fittings.

February 10th, 1899.

